

THE DAILY JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1890.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.

P. O. BOX, Correspondence.

Telephone Calls.

LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449 Strand.

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 26 Boulevard des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gilley House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster street.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. P. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot and Southern Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Edith House.

You would hardly know a city campaign was "on" to read the Democratic organs. Their guns were spiked early in the fray.

NEW MEXICO is a little premature in its preparation for statehood. Its alien population needs a little education in American principles before they are fit to become full-fledged citizens.

AFTER the chapter on Indians in the Beckett "complete geography"—prepared especially for Indiana students—has been corrected by an Indiana teacher it looks like a section of crazy quilt.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER is planning to reduce the size of the postage stamp. He will hardly get it so small that it will not cover the State of Indiana in the Beckett primary geography.

KANSAS assumes to possess a rather uncommonly high order of civilization. Since its outbreak of mob-law, and the shameful treatment of the Edwards family, it can take a back seat along with Georgia and Mississippi.

WHEN has gone through the acts of the last Indiana Legislature and black-marked those which have been held unconstitutional or invalid by the courts, the volume looks like one of the Beckett-Williams geographies that has been marked for errors.

AND now the Live Stock Commission, created by the last Legislature, will have to go to law to find out whether it has a right to its legal existence or not. The "mistakes of Moses" were trifling in number compared to the blunders of that astonishing Legislature.

THE united efforts of the New York city press are now directed against the selection of a portion of Central Park as a site for the world's fair of 1893. Meanwhile, Chicago is not worrying about a site, but is raising money at a rate that New York may find it hard to overtake.

THE success of an old soldier in a popular vote for postmaster at Winchester shows that the public does not share the animosity of the Democratic and mugwump politicians to the Union veterans. What is true in Winchester is true in other towns of the country where such trials have been made.

WHEN Kansas people start out to make a man or woman confess, a confession of some sort is bound to come. When you hang a man long enough, and not too long, he is apt to be ready to own up to any crime. In the Kansas case both the man and the woman owned up to a murder that was never committed. This hanging affair disgraces the State.

SENATOR VOORHEES' celebrated Bloomfield speech was evidently, from its exhausting effects, the greatest effort of his life. His present indisposition dates from that time, and by adhering to manuscript—carefully revised—he avoids any temptation to wave a metaphorical clothes-line at the "Carnegies," and thereby avoids further nervous strain. But the Indiana public misses its entertainment, and hopes he will hurry and get well. Gray, with his platitudes, is not a satisfactory substitute.

ARKANSAS have not yet had their minds disabused of the idea that a State is an independent sovereignty. A bill is being prepared for adoption by the Legislature which attempts to overthrow all civil rights enactments of Congress by compelling railroad companies, under penalty of heavy fines, to provide separate coaches for colored people. There is nothing objectionable in this to the race affected, except that it is a step in the direction of robbing them of all rights granted them under amendments to the federal Constitution.

AS THE time approaches for the international congress of American states interested in the event increases, as do the indications that its importance has not been overrated. Especially significant is the open opposition of European governments to the congress, as expressed by leading continental papers. This is natural, and from their stand-point, legitimate. It is simply looking out for their own interests, which is the duty of every government and people. European governments see plainly enough that a congress of this kind, designed to produce closer commercial relations between the United States and those of Central and South America, is likely to affect their own commercial prestige, and eventually injure their trade with those states. Their opposition to the congress is entirely natural because entirely selfish. It cannot, of course, prevent the congress from being held, but it will incite the representatives of those

governments to do all in their power to prevent the United States from reaping any advantage from it. Several of the delegates who arrived at New York yesterday were properly received, and some of them reported their people as enthusiastic over the anticipated results of the congress. The event may prove to be one of historic interest and far-reaching consequences.

INSULTING THE GERMANS.

When Sim Coy was chairman of the Democratic committee he said "there is no trouble about the German vote—I'll bring them to camp solid." This was the boast of a boss who had no faith in honest motives or good citizenship. Coy's theory was that all Germans would vote the Democratic ticket on account of the temperance question. He and other Democratic managers have the same idea now. Judge Sullivan expects a large German support for the same reason. They assume that all Germans place beer above every other consideration, and that they will vote for the repeal of the saloon tax. The assumption is an insult to the Germans. It implies that they have no other interest in politics but beer, and that, rather than have the saloons taxed, they would vote to throw away a revenue of \$75,000 a year. There may be, and doubtless are, some Germans of that kind, as there are some Americans—men who have no thought about their bellies and filling them with beer—but we do not believe their number is very great. The Germans as a class are conservative and law-abiding, in favor of honest politics and good government. We believe most of them are in favor of the saloon-tax as a financial measure. They know the city needs the revenue, and that it will relieve the burden of taxation in other directions. A very large number of our German citizens are property-owners, and interested in good government and low taxes. They cannot fail to perceive that the saloon-tax conduces to these ends. They may indulge in an occasional glass of beer—that is an individual taste which is nobody's business. But it does not follow that they are in favor of allowing the saloons to control our politics or of exempting them from a tax such as all other cities impose. The fact that they have their beer with their families does not necessarily argue that they are in favor of a city government by the saloons and for the saloons. That was the insulting imputation of Coy when he said he would bring the German vote into camp, and it is precisely what he and other Democratic managers expect to do now.

COY'S RETENTION IN THE COUNCIL.

At the last city election Sim Coy carried the Eighteenth ward by a plurality of 179. The vote was: Republican, 153; Democratic, 332; Labor, 67. Coy was under indictment at that time, but had not yet been convicted. He was convicted a few months later, and for nearly two years the Eighteenth ward had the unique distinction of being represented in the Council by an inmate of the penitentiary. This disgrace was primarily due to those who elected Coy, but not entirely so. It was shared by Democratic members of the Council who voted against his expulsion. The proceedings are matter of record. April 16, 1888, Councilman Darnell submitted the following:

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Indianapolis:

Gentlemen—The undersigned, a member of this Council from the Third ward, charges Sim Coy, a member of this Council from the Eighteenth ward, with conduct unbecoming a member of this Council, and with violating the provisions of the charter of the City of Indianapolis, in the year 1886, violated certain provisions of the election laws of the United States, to wit: That he was elected to the Council of the City of Indianapolis on the 3rd day of January, 1888, in the United States District Court, for the district of Indiana, convicted; that, on the 3rd day of February, 1888, by the judge of said court, acting as a court, said Coy, upon said conviction, was sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison for a period of eighteen months, and fined in the sum of \$100, and is now serving said sentence. Therefore, the undersigned asks that proper action be taken to remove from the Council of the City of Indianapolis, said Coy.

Mr. Markey, Democratic councilman from the Twenty-third ward, offered a motion "that this matter be referred to the judiciary committee, with instructions to report after the decision of the Supreme Court." It would seem that Markey had some doubts as to the legality of Coy's conviction, and was of the opinion that the Supreme Court of the United States might reverse the rulings of the lower court. However, his motion did not prevail, and a committee of three, consisting of Councilmen Darnell, Dunn and Markey, was appointed to investigate the charge. At the next meeting of the Council Messrs. Darnell and Dunn submitted a report stating that they had investigated the charge and found it to be true. Councilman Markey submitted a minority report asking that the committee be granted time until the next regular meeting of the Council. A motion was made to lay Markey's report on the table, which was adopted by 14 to 8, all the Republicans voting in the affirmative and all the Democrats in the negative.

At a special meeting, April 30, 1888, called to take final action in the matter, Markey submitted a report reviewing the prosecution and trial of Coy at considerable length, attacking the court, the Committee of One Hundred, the grand jury, the petit jury and the witnesses, and concluding as follows:

After giving the case a fair and impartial investigation, and firmly believing that the government of the United States will never allow a persecuted case, instead of a prosecuted case, like this, to stand against one of her citizens, we, your committee, report that there is no evidence to sustain the charge against said Sim Coy, and recommending that the charges against him be not sustained.

Among other reasons cited in Markey's report why the charges should not be sustained was, "that while still under indictment in the United States Court, he was unanimously renominated by his party and re-elected by double the majority he ever received as a member of this Council." The city attorney submitted the transcript from the court records showing Coy's indictment, trial, conviction and sentence. The Mayor stated the question to be, "Has the charge sub-

mitted by the majority of the committee been sustained?" On this all the Republicans, 15, voted in the affirmative, and all the Democrats, 9, in the negative. The charges having been sustained, the Mayor then put the question as to the expulsion of Coy, and the vote was the same, fifteen Republicans voting aye and nine Democrats voting no. As it requires a two-thirds vote to expel a member, the motion for expulsion failed. Of the nine Democrats who voted against expulsion three are candidates for reelection along with Coy, viz., Burns, Hicklin and Markey.

And so it came to pass, first, by the action of the Democrats of the Eighteenth ward in electing Coy while he was under indictment, and second, by the action of all the Democrats in the Council in refusing to expel him after his conviction, that he continued to serve as a member of the Council during the entire term of his imprisonment.

There ought to be enough decent Democrats in the Eighteenth ward to unite with the Republicans in redeeming it by the defeat of Coy and saving the city from the disgrace of having an ex-convict in the Council.

With all due respect to the city authorities, it must be said that the release of Hazelrigg, alias Jones, from the workhouse before the expiration of his sentence was an act of mistaken leniency. The misdemeanor of which he was guilty was that of public indecency and insulting women. The highest legal penalty that can be imposed for this offense is entirely inadequate, but when an original sentence of thirty days is cut down to five the result is simply to encourage depraved wretches of this class to continue their outrageous behavior. From time to time these creatures are heard of as infesting different parts of town, but they are seldom brought to justice, owing to the difficulty of identifying them and the reluctance of women to appear in court against them. When women who encounter such men have the courage to secure the arrest and conviction of the offenders they deserve the thanks of the community, and should have such encouragement from the authorities as would show their efforts to be worth while. In the case in question the excuse is made that the man was under the influence of opium. It is a poor excuse, and will form a convenient plea for himself and for others like him on similar occasions in future.

REFERRING to the street commissioner's report, the News says "the figures show an expenditure similar to the extravagant Democratic and Republican administrations of 1878-79." There is fairness and truthfulness for you—calling an expenditure of \$30,000 a year "similar" to the one of nearly twice that amount, and trying to hold the Republicans responsible for the extravagant Democratic administration of 1874-76. Of the latter, the News said, Nov. 20, 1875:

The police expense this year will run to \$100,000, or \$25,000 above the estimate. The street repairs will be at least \$100,000, and the estimate for them was \$75,000. Here is an excess over estimates in two items alone of \$80,000.

The street repairs that year did not reach the figure named, but they were \$90,000—at least \$40,000 more than they were this year, when the city covers a much greater area, has many more miles of streets, and has had to clean up after all the natural gas companies. The fact is, the present campaign of Democratic reform is made up entirely of lying and false pretense.

It is announced that Chief Justice Fuller intends to re-establish his family in their home at Chicago. It is said both he and his wife prefer that city as a place of residence because, while Washington is a pleasant place, it is so full of official life that the domesticity of the home is destroyed. There is good sense in this view of the case, but it is also probable the Chief-justice found that keeping house in Washington with a large family of daughters "in society" would prove too heavy a draft on his judicial income. It takes a great deal of money to keep up with the procession in Washington.

ONE would judge from recent exploits that "taking" unreliable news was the chief business of the Chicago press, or rather certain members thereof. It now transpires that the bloody cottage found in the Carlson cottage was placed there by reporters; that "Old Hutch" was not held up and despoiled of 15 cents by foot-pads, and that the recent "race war" at Lawrenceville occurred only in the mind of an imaginary correspondent. Ere long we may expect to hear that Cronin's body was never found; that the country "Somers" women being false, the roadside wife who captured a passer-by, and on pain of a severe castigation or of robbing him, will make him take a turn while they have a smoke.

FOR some months past the following advertisement appeared daily in the columns of the London Times:

Miss Ethel Dickens, Type-writing office, 26 Waterloo place, London, E.C.4, begs to announce that she has received a copy of the Year Book MSS. copied. Price list on application.

There is no necessity for the daughter of the Fiction Wizard to enter into business; but she is endowed with the indomitable energy and power of taking pains which characterized her illustrious father, and these qualities find their outlet in the type-writing room.

Mrs. PLUNKETT, the superintendent of the House of Mercy, a hospital on the English cottage plan, in fashionable Pittsfield, Mass., has given an example of mother's devotion too complete to pass unnoticed. Her son, a promising young man, just ready to enter a medical school, was stricken with a disease that left him blind. He was unwilling to resign himself to idleness, and his mother went into the classroom and took the place of a student. The text-books on anatomy, physiology, chemistry and materia medica she went through line by line, and by the aid of her own eyes and ears, and by the aid of the text-books, she was able to follow the course of the student, and to take a turn while they have a smoke.

THE American Association has arbitrated the dispute between the St. Louis and Brooklyn clubs, which was given to the arbitration of the American Association, and imposing a competent fine, which was paid into the Association's treasury. Apparently it clung with great fidelity to the precedent of that famous arbitrator, whom we used to read about in our primary school days, who gave to each contestant half the shell and ate the kernel himself.

In union there is strength, as we all know, and when such powerful bodies as the two national female suffrage associations join forces and charge on a State somebody has to get out of the way. People who are opposed to equal suffrage in Indiana may as well get ready to view the coming Rushville meeting with alarm.

THE number of persons who lost their lives at Johnstown, Pa., in the South Fork dam casualty, is now definitely put at 3,500. This estimate was secured by a comparison of the proof-sheets of the last directory with the new one just issued. Only six saloons out of the ninety-six escaped destruction in the flood.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has a penchant for getting into trouble. He was arrested in Boston yesterday, and asked to settle a judgment secured against him thirteen years ago. With true martyr instinct he declared he would go to jail rather than pay it. His eccentricities are not lessening with his age.

THE citizen of Putnam county who died at the age of eighty-three with the distinction of never having traveled in a railway car lived longer, perhaps, by reason of his

avoidance of rapid and sometimes dangerous transit; but a man who never leaves Putnam county till death calls him misses lots of fun.

AN attempt on the life of Russia's Czar is said to have been made just as he was starting on his trip to Copenhagen. The Peterhof station was blown up with dynamite, but for some reason the explosion occurred before the Czar's arrival.

THE convention of funeral directors is a little ahead of time. If it had delayed its meeting for two weeks, it might have been on hand to take charge of the remains of the Democratic gang, literary organs and all.

If there are any more prominent gentlemen throughout the country who do not want to be Pension Commissioner, now is the time for them to get in their interviews before the appointment is finally made.

ONE of the leading questions of the fall campaign is whether or not "E," in the name of E. Burd Grubb, candidate for Governor of New Jersey, stands for "Early."

INDIANA points with pride to two federal officers within her borders who have actually resigned. It is unnecessary to add that they are Republicans.

GROVER CLEVELAND attended a clam-bake last week, but it was not half so hilarious an affair as when he was baked last November.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mrs. HENRY S. KIMBALL, of West Philadelphia, is receiving the credit of originating the idea of the "Mackay" party.

Mrs. JOHN W. MACKAY is in Paris, where she will remain for some weeks. Mrs. Mackay prefers her London home to Paris.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, has subscribed 10,000 francs to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent explosion at Antwerp.

SEXTON BROWNE has purchased a new homestead in the southwestern part of Atchison, Kan., to replace the house that was burned a few years ago.

THE O'Gorman Mahon, friend and comrade of O'Connell, is now eighty-six years old, with snowy hair, leonine face, and erect and stalwart frame.

SEXTON BROWNE and family are presently going home, to Mansfield, but will return to Washington in time to eat their Thanksgiving dinner there.

MR. KOO, of the Chinese legation at Washington, is going home to marry a Chinese girl. He has never seen. Koo is a nice, domestic, affectionate man.

AN interesting discovery is said to have been made in India. This is nothing less than the lost books of Enclid, of which a Sanskrit translation is said to have been found at Jeyore.

A LONDON correspondent says that the cause of Mrs. Rives-Chambers' abandonment of literature lies in the fact that her success gave rise to a school of fiction which has produced a large number of female writers who have brought eroticism into disrepute.

ONE of the best records in continuous horseback riding that have ever been chronicled was made recently by Lieutenant Asaf, who rode from Lubry, in southern Russia, to Paris, a distance of 1,630 miles, in thirty days, and rode two horses alternately, one English, the other Russian.

MISS MARY S. CUTLER, of the New York State Library, has made an inquiry into the practice of libraries having 100,000 volumes and upwards as to Sunday opening. Out of nine colleges and universities resulting in the promotion of a great diversity of business enterprises and a home market.

THE Virginia Republicans were not behind the party in other states, as the following will show:

The Republicans of Virginia reaffirm their devotion to the national Republic, and their principles, with their earnest approval of its policy of a protective tariff.

THE revenue plank in the Iowa platform was so impudently and so brazenly introduced on this important question. It reads as follows:

We favor the American system of protection, and we demand of Congress the protection of American industry when it does not foster trusts or trade conspiracies, and we demand the same protection for farmers and laborers in the products of the labor of other classes.

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remained there to sell his goods. All came to the home market. They have a large stock of goods, and every dollar's worth of it is reserved for this country—Detroit Tribune.

NEW YORK is indeed in a bad way, so far as the international situation is concerned. If the press of the great metropolis is too narrow-minded, short-sighted and bigoted, but on the other hand, in this critical emergency, it is evident that the whole scheme has hopelessly collapsed.

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HOLDING UP THE STANDARD.

No Break in the Republican Policy of Protection to American Industries.

Philadelphia Press.

The free-trade organs are much elated at the prospect of the Democratic convention holding this year, and are making the tariff plank of the St. Louis platform on which the party went to defeat last November, a subject for their derision.

SIX Republican State conventions have been held so far this year, and every one of them has emphatically affirmed the declaration of the Chicago platform of 1888 in favor of protection to American industries.

THE Kentucky convention was the last to meet, and its resolution of its platform reads as follows:

That we especially endorse and pledge our best efforts to maintain the policy of our party which has been the policy of the American people, and the full development of American industries, and the protection of the rights of the man, with those of our countrymen, native-born and adopted, are ever uppermost.

Coming from the convention of Republicanism in a hopeful Democratic State, this declaration is clear and satisfactory. The Ohio Republicans were next to meet, and they stated their position in this terse manner:

We renew our adherence to all the principles so clearly and strongly enunciated by the Republican convention of 1888, and especially to the principle of protection in its two-fold meaning and operation; protection to every citizen at home and abroad, and protection to American industry and labor against the industry and labor of other lands.

A young deliverance of the benefits of protection was expected from the Pennsylvania Republicans, and it came from the convention of Aug. 7, in these words:

The protection of our political faith. Its greatest blessing is that in protecting the American laborer and manufacturer it protects the rights of the man, and the rights of the man, with those of our countrymen, native-born and adopted, are ever uppermost.

THE Virginia Republicans were not behind the party in other states, as the following will show:

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the field of his early triumphs nothing but shattered ambitions. Yet this was to be. In a small café in a somewhat unfrequented part of Paris the other day I saw another man who recalled a case the fame of which was world-wide. He was sitting at a table, seemingly buried in thought of a not pleasant character and oblivion of his surroundings. He had an intelligent face, but on his forehead deep lines that told of past sufferings. His long hair was gray—prematurely gray. His shoulders were bent, and there was a moody, brooding look on his face. But he was evidently a tall man, and some years ago must have been a handsome fellow. He sat at the table he looked like a strong man borne down by the memory of some great sorrow of the past.

Presently he arose and walked out without looking to the right or to the left, and I recognized him, although it has been years since I saw him last. He was Theodore Tilton, the once famous editor of the New York Independent. But how changed. In the days of his popularity, tall, erect, strong and handsome, now a broken, prematurely old man. He is doing some sort of literary work here, but no one seems to care for it. He has been a victim of the "reform" party, and he is a victim of the "reform" party.

THE Tiltons are more fortunately situated than her husband, for she has the company and sympathy of her children. But Theodore Tilton haunts out of the city, and he is in Paris, seeking neither friends nor friends, a miserable and broken man.

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